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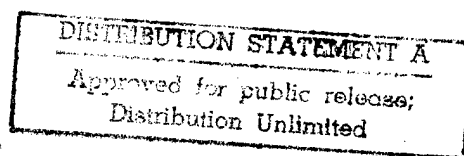
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2 August 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1438



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2 August 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 4 JULY ADDRESS TO SOVIET PEOPLE BROADCAST

LD051445 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, on the occasion of U.S. Independence Day; in English fading into Russian translation]

[Text] I would like to begin my address by expressing greetings and best wishes to the people of the Soviet Union from the people of the United States. Today, on 4 July, my country is marking the 207th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence. Each year, we cherish even more the rights guaranteed to the Americans by the Declaration of Independence. This document made it possible for us to achieve major social changes in the framework of its structure. We value our freedom not only for the free life that is ensured for us--and the happiness of this life, which is also one of the major results--but also for the constitutional guarantees we have that give us the opportunity to make our choice. We consider that the human personality can achieve the highest growth of his abilities only if he can make his own choice. The sum total of these opportunities for personal choice is represented by what we have achieved as a nation.

This year, the economy of our country is setting an example to the world in reemerging from a serious economic slump. We made the choices necessary to create more jobs for our increasing numbers of our self-employed population, taking into consideration present technical and economic realities. These new jobs will be morally and financially more rewarding, and will bring greater productivity, as compared with the jobs that were abolished. In this way, there will be an inflow of new fresh power into the productivity of our labor.

At the same time, our economy is giving assistance to the developing countries of the Third World in the form of the exportation of U.S. private capital and the availability of state financial aid.

Once again, we shall produce a record yield of agricultural crops with the help of those who work on the farms and represent less than 4 percent of our population.

All this is taking place in an atmosphere where there is much encouragement for artistic, scientific, and literary creativity. We are peaceful people and our only desire is to be able to achieve our own aspirations and to create more fulfilling lives for us and for our children. However, the American people are aware that this cannot be done while our security and the security of our friends and allies are unprotected from outside threats. Therefore, we are prepared to provide this protection, in the knowledge that this is the best way of preventing war and preserve our freedom. America is not intending to attack any country. We are not trying to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. American arms--nuclear or nonnuclear--will never be used for purposes other than defense. This year, our two countries--the USSR and the United States--will celebrate the 50th anniversary of establishing relations. We have witnessed many changes in our relations during this period. We fought together against a common enemy. We also remained rivals because of the antithesis of our different social systems and ideological values. We Americans wish that it would be possible to reduce the danger of war and to show restraint despite this rivalry. This is the essence of the message sent by my President to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on the occasion of his election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

President Reagan said, I quote: As you assume your new duties, I hope that we shall be able jointly to find ways of facilitating peace, by reducing the level of armaments and by moving forward toward eliminating force and the threat of the use of force in the settlement of international controversies. You shall have my full cooperation in attaining these objectives on the basis of equality, reciprocity, and respect for the rights and interests of all.

Such are the hopes of the Americans at this time when we enter into the second half-century of our mutual relations. We are looking for spheres where our interests coincide and where we can develop beneficial cooperation. I have traveled widely in your country since I came here nearly 2 years ago. It seems to me that I can sense the same feelings among your peoples. Let us together work toward making our hopes a reality. Thank you.

CSO: 1807/311

INTERNATIONAL

METROPOLITAN JUVENALIY ON PRAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 7 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] "The Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church at its regular meeting highly appraised the results and documents of the World Assembly 'for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War' which has taken place in Prague," Metropolitan Juvenaliy of Krutitsa and Kolomna, a member of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church who had taken part in the Prague forum, disclosed in a TASS interview.

He said that, hailing the assembly's appeal, the Synod stressed "the importance of widening participation by followers of all the world's religions in the struggle to save the sacred gift of life." He added that the Prague assembly was a momentous event and its calls helped to unite broad circles of people of goodwill.

Metropolitan Juvenaliy dwelled on the international religious meeting which took place within the assembly's framework and which, in his opinion, was a kind of world peace-making conference of followers of different religions.

"Despite the differences in their world outlooks and religious beliefs," the religious dignitary declared, "all who attended the meeting were unanimous in that it is essential for all to join hands for the benefit of peace." He pointed out that the words "nuclear war preparations are the gravest crime against humanity, "which were included in the assembly's appeal," reflect the convictions of all believers.

"The churches have become even more deeply aware of their responsibility for promoting world peace," Metropolitan Juvenaliy said further. He supported his observation with a quote from the appeal of the World Christian Conference on the subject "Life and Peace" held in Uppsala last April. "The impending nuclear horror demands of the churches to give top priority to the issue of peace," the message said. "A church that is keeping silent at this grim hour is rejecting the plea of its Lord."

"We fervently believe that our efforts, just like the efforts of all people who share in the anti-war movement, will help to uphold peace and preserve life on Earth," Metropolitan Juvenaliy concluded.

(TASS, July 7. In full.)

Translated by TASS

CSO: 1812/207

NATIONAL

PROCURACY OFFICIAL COMPLAINS OF LAX CONTROL, FRAUD

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 28 Apr 83)
pp 45-48

[Article by N. Bazhenov, first deputy general procurator of the USSR: "Control Must Be Effective"]

[Text] I will begin with a truth that requires no proof: the best economic indicators are achieved in those places where compliance with socialist legality has become an immutable law of life for the collective and in which legal means are also used vigorously to improve work quality. But here is a question that is directly relevant to the activity of the procurator: how are these legal means used? Or to put it otherwise, are they used in full compliance with the law?

Here is a small piece of information that is relevant to the question posed: there are more than 2 million different state administrative and management bodies which are subjects of procurator supervision with respect to the legality of their multifaceted activities. And here is one more circumstance. These bodies issue large numbers of local legal enactments. Do they conform to the law? This is another question that interests the procuracy.

Needless to say, the task of execution of the laws by economic managers is performed by the procuracy together with other law enforcement bodies, and each of them uses its own methods and means. All the same, the complex problems of which we are speaking can be solved more successfully only where there is close cooperation with the monitoring agencies that occupy an important place in the state administrative system. Constant and business-like communication with them makes the general supervisory work of procurators more effective and helps establish the causes of offenses in a more skilled manner. Furthermore, it promotes an improvement in the activity of the monitoring agencies themselves.

We should note that cooperation by the USSR Procuracy with the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gosbank, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR State Committee for Standards, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and other nondepartmental and departmental monitoring agencies has become closer in recent times. The stimulus for this common work was provided by the resolutions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and especially by the line of development pointed out by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov when he said that the

main criterion by which ministries and departments should evaluate their work is the "degree to which the sector satisfies the constantly rising social needs." And of course, this "degree" is one of the subjects that interests both monitoring agencies and the procuracy with respect to execution of the laws.

Suppose that the obligation of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry is to see that subordinate enterprises satisfy public demand for furniture and other articles they produce. We consider here that today's customer is not only and not even so much concerned with the quality of goods entering the trade system as he is with their quality. But how can we talk about quality when the State Trade Inspectorate rejected one out of three articles from the furniture factories as defective during the year and the State Committee for Standards subtracted the cost of poor-quality output delivered -- 217,000 rubles! -- from the report data for the enterprises of this ministry.

The audit conducted by the republic procuracy together with specialists from the State Trade Inspectorate and the State Committee for Standards made it possible to establish not only cases of producing poor-quality output, but also that these cases resulted from inadequate standards in the technical control departments and violations of production and labor discipline. All of this taken together is given a very concrete and unambiguous name -- flagrant violation of state discipline which was possible above all because the ministry relaxed its control over execution of the laws at subordinate enterprises. This circumstance also led to a situation where certain officials in the ministry and at the enterprises ignored the orders of monitoring agencies to immediately eliminate the existing offenses and even authorized shipping to customers output that they had been prohibited from selling. This occurred, for example, at the Sergiliyskiy Production Association whose managers, despite a prohibition by the State Committee for Standards, authorized the production of 484 full-length mirrors and 210 cupboards with a value of more than 70,000 rubles. All the shortcomings discovered were indicated in the report of the Uzbek SSR Procuracy. After discussing it the collegium of the Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry took the necessary steps to establish order in the sector. By special order for the ministry 14 officials guilty of shipping poor-quality output were held to disciplinary and material accountability.

I believe that this example confirmed that activities conducted by the procuracy together with monitoring agencies or reconciled with them make it possible to figure out the situation in a particular sector or at certain associations and enterprises more completely and operationally, and then to respond in a principled manner to the violations discovered. It was precisely this quality of cooperation that was noted at a special conference of executives of law enforcement and monitoring agencies. Participants there gave an objective evaluation of the situation with monitoring execution of economic laws and outlined concrete steps to improve coordination and cooperation. They also resolved the very important issue of procedures for submitting evidence of serious violations of state discipline to procuracy agencies. Nondepartmental monitoring agencies and many USSR ministries have given subordinate bodies appropriate instructions on this account. The USSR Procuracy, in its turn, suggested to procurators of the republics, krays, and oblasts that they intensify supervision of the legality of handling the incoming materials. Instructions were sent to the local areas which oriented procurators to intensify and improve cooperation with law

enforcement and monitoring agencies. All these orders had to do with improving coordination of actions by agencies of the procuracy, Ministry of Justice system, and state arbitration system.

These and many other organizational measures naturally promoted fruitful and productive overall work. For example, the USSR Procuracy together with the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR State Arbitration Commission, the USSR State Committee for Standards, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and the USSR Ministry of Finance checked execution of economic laws at a number of ministries. The results of the check in the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry were reviewed at a session of the People's Control Committee, which gave the offenders against state discipline severe punishments. The procuracy and People's Control Committee notified the USSR Council of Ministers of the work they had done. As a result, it was suggested to the management of the Ministry of Automotive Industry that they take necessary steps to eliminate violations of the law on protection of socialist property. The USSR Procuracy demanded that subordinate procurators bring the charges envisioned by law against the violators of state discipline.

In its session at the start of this year the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviets stressed the need for a further step-up in the activity of the procuracy to supervise compliance with the law and the requirements of state discipline, to identify and stop theft of socialist property, and to combat official crime, bribe-taking, waste, and mismanagement. This is all the more necessary because many different violations of economic law are still permitted to this day, there are still problems with preservation of public wealth, and cases of false reporting are being uncovered, for example in Kemerovo Oblast when the RSFSR Procuracy conducted an audit together with the republic office of USSR Stroybank.

Needless to say, the purpose of any inspection, and even more so an inspection conducted by agencies of the procuracy, is both to establish the fact of violations and to stop them and prevent them in the future. But the procuracy is also interested in the factors that foster theft and violations of state discipline. For example, in the Ukraine, Latvia, Turkmenistan, and other republics, krays, and oblasts it was found that in many cases the reason was failure to uncover legal offenses promptly. And here it was necessary to call attention to mistakes in the very important matter of internal control. Unfortunately, it is sometimes ineffective and does not perform its main function of promoting an improvement in enterprise work.

This is illustrated, for example, by the fact that plans for conducting audits at certain enterprises of the ministries of light industry in Belorussia, Latvia, and Estonia are only 60-70 percent fulfilled. A similar situation took shape in the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: planned audits were not conducted at many farms and those which were done were often superficial. Violations of the law that were found were not in fact eliminated. On commission from the USSR procuracy the procurators in the local areas demanded the findings of the audits and analyzed them; based on their findings a number of officials were held accountable.

These and other facts confirm the timeliness of the evaluation of reasons for such phenomena which was given at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee. One of these causes is the fact that a determined campaign against mismanagement and waste is not always conducted and the managers of many enterprises are not sufficiently demanding of their monitoring agencies. For example, the management and collegium of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry did not analyze the state of performance discipline and seldom heard reports by managers of the republic ministries on questions of preservation of socialist property and observation of state discipline. We would expect that these problems also arose because proper attention was not given to the activities of the control services. And here is confirmation of that. The ministry auditors, checking the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry, established that no real demands were made of subordinate enterprises with respect to observation of the laws on protecting socialist property. This certainly played a role in the spread of theft, missing goods, and other offenses. One would expect that the USSR minister, after receiving the findings of the audit, would have to take effective steps to eliminate these problems as quickly as possible. But the USSR Ministry of Light Industry took a different approach; it sent the material to the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry. There they only took measures of a general character, and none of the guilty parties was held accountable. It is no surprise that the number of violations grew in the system of this republic ministry.

Cases of formalism and a lack of control over implementation of decisions on questions related to economic law were established in the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building where execution of laws on deliveries, quality, and preservation of spare parts was checked. The managers of the ministry and of the all-Union industrial associations "Soyuztraktorzapchast'" [tractor spare parts], "Soyuztraktorodvigatel'" [tractor engines], and "Soyuzpromtraktor" [tractor industry] did not give the required attention to preservation of public wealth and exercised no noticeable influence to intensify the struggle against violations of the law. The auditing groups of the associations checked the state of internal financial control, but their superficial audits revealed practically nothing.

As we know, nature does not tolerate a vacuum. The "vacuum," in this case the lack of effective control, was filled by significant violations of state discipline at the Cheboksary Aggregate Plant imeni XXIV S"yezda KPSS and Tractor Plant, at the Kursk Tractor Spare Parts Plant, the Novorossiysk Krasnyy Dvigatel' Plant, the Odessa Piston Ring Plant, and numerous others. We will note that for the year 47 enterprises of the ministry failed to deliver spare parts worth millions of rubles and the production of poor-quality output also caused large losses. It is understandable that all this "activity" was properly evaluated in the report sent by the USSR Procuracy to the ministry. After reviewing the report the ministry collegium correctly assessed the shortcomings that had been noted and adopted a resolution to bolster control over the state of legality and performance discipline at subordinate enterprises.

The cooperation of which we are speaking includes various forms and methods of combined work. If, for example, nondepartmental monitoring agencies in the process of their work discover major shortcomings and cases of mismanagement, false reporting, and production of poor-quality output, the cooperation involves providing information on the results of the inspection and, most importantly, turning the materials over to procuracy agencies for an appropriate response.

We must observe with regret that such materials frequently are not turned over to the procuracy, or they are sent at the wrong time or are improperly prepared. For example, serious cases of deceptive and false reporting of data on feed procurement were found at every other agricultural enterprise in the Tajik SSR. The republic Central Statistical Administration, knowing of this, did not send any materials to investigative agencies. Such cases of "incomplete processing" occurred in the statistical agencies in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Latvia, Georgia, and Armenia.

Flagrant violations of the law on quality of construction were permitted in building a bread plant in Smolensk Oblast, the post office at Yakutsk airport, and the long distance telephone station in Krasnoyarsk. No steps were taken against these violations of state discipline until the procuracy intervened.

It appears that we must say that many of these -- to put it mildly -- miscalculation can be eliminated if economic managers will rely more extensively on legal services in their everyday activities. At the same time, legal specialists working in the economy must not, for their part, be "outside observers"; they must show initiative and persistence in eliminating the causes and conditions that promote violations of the law.

It should also be said that there are problems in cooperation with monitoring agencies that are the fault of the procuracy agencies. Some procurators do not carry on constant and proper monitoring of the handling of reports submitted by them on cases of violations of economic law and do not always take correct and prompt steps on the basis of material received from the monitoring agencies. The USSR Procuracy is doing everything possible to eliminate these shortcomings as quickly as possible so that there is no formalism in practical cooperation, coordination of joint efforts serve the common cause, and all work becomes truly effective and, therefore, successful.

Indeed, all this fits in the common channel of carrying out the tasks set down by the 26th party congress, Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 12 January 1983 decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which emphasizes that the USSR General Procurator and the procurators subordinate to him must take steps to make fuller use of the authority they are given under the constitution and law of the USSR to exercise supreme supervision of precise and uniform execution of the laws in the entire territory of the country regardless of any local and departmental influences.

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CSO: 1800/1392

NATIONAL

'DYNAMIC COUNTERPROPAGANDA' CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT WESTERN CRITICISM URGED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by V. Kochetkov, Moscow Writers' Organization party committee secretary: "With the Weapon of the Word"]

[Text] In his speech at the recently held CPSU Central Committee plenum on topical problems of ideological and mass political party work, Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said: "A struggle is under way for the minds and hearts of billions of people on the planet. Mankind's future largely depends on the outcome of this ideological struggle. The exceptional importance of presenting the truth about the socialist society, its advantages and peaceful policy to the broadest popular masses the world over in an intelligible and convincing manner is therefore understandable. The ability to expose the false and subversive imperialist propaganda is no less important. We need a well planned unified, dynamic and effective counterpropaganda."

These words are a program for action for the writers in the capital. They are becoming particularly important in the light of today's international situation, for mankind has perhaps never before found itself at such a windy crossroads. If we were to listen to the various bourgeois propaganda voices, the future would seem most bleak indeed. But if we look at the facts armed with the Marxist-Leninist outlook, consider them in their entirety and interconnection and expose them to historical experience and knowledge, hopelessness yields to hope, and the future appears not as a huge conflagration but as a world recovering from fear, despair and mistrust.

Let us recall Yu. Trifinov's story "House Abandoned." In it the author converses with an American named Steve, who is trying to analyze characters in contemporary Soviet literature.

"You see, Yuriy, we Americans do not like such people," the newly hatched "critic" proclaims. "We love people who are successful, while you, Russians, are always writing about failures. We are not interested in that. We love an optimistic, a life-asserting literature."

Steve is a typical representative of the bourgeois philistine, whose head is stuffed with fantasies about Soviet reality and Soviet literature, allegedly lacking ideals and optimism, a literature of whiners and failures.

Today, in a period of increased confrontation on the ideological front and struggle for the spiritual and moral foundations of man, Soviet literary workers and their leading detachment -- the writers-party members in the Moscow Writers' Organization -- must be in the lead of ideological fighters.

The age-old question of the artist and reality assumes a central position in today's ideological debate. Our ideological opponents are trying to defame the method of socialist realism in mastering reality and to impose various concepts of "mass culture," "modernizing literature," etc. The final purpose is only one: To deprive works of literature and art of their ideological and social and to reduce to naught their civic content.

I recently had the opportunity to address the traditional 16th international writers' symposium which was held in Yugoslavia. I cited the words of the Englishman Bazil Banting, who expressed the essence of contemporary poetry as follows: "When my poetry is effective -- which is hardly always the case -- it creates simultaneously an entire flow of sound images. They are purely audial. All poetry is no more than the ability to make a sound. The poets delude themselves like children by assuming that what they say is brimming with a deep meaning."

Obviously, if we were to agree with Banting's definition, I and my fellow-writers should be considered "deluded children," for we are convinced that our writings are not trinkets which can create no more than sound effects. As the heirs of V. Mayakovskiy, whose voice is still thunderously heard around the world as it asserts the truth, the Soviet writers believe in the power of the word. They believe in the toxin of words which, as metaphorically expressed by the proletarian writer "do not applaud lies."

Our ideological enemies are trying to stifle the prestige of Soviet literature in the world arena and to belittle, to depreciate the highly artistic works filled with civic enthusiasm by pitting against them the low and dirty libellous writings of A. Solzhenitsyn, V. Maksimov, V. Voynovich and others. Their false concoctions are extensively advertized and published, whereas the best works of Soviet literature are published in the West in miserably small editions. The publishers try to explain this by claiming that these authors and their works are not sought after by the foreign reader, for which reason it makes no sense to publish them at a loss. However, we know perfectly well that the reasons are not commercial but political and ideological.

That is why the party committee of the Moscow Writers' Organization and the party bureaus of the creative associations ascribe such great importance to problems of counterpropaganda. We are struggling for the word of the Soviet writer to hit its target despite all obstacles. Abroad, our literary workers use any available rostrum, such as an international symposium, meetings with university students, talks with workers or on television, to disseminate humanistic ideas and knowledge of our socialist way of life.

Writer Ye. Kaplinskaya recently described her trip to France at a party committee meeting. One day she was invited to the home of a medium well-off family. The coldness of mistrust was felt at the beginning, as the host and

the guest were eyeing each other. The writer was asked rather tricky questions which called for clear and unequivocal answers. Using specific instances, she spoke to her French hosts about our country and the tireless struggle which the Soviet people are waging for peace. By the end of the meeting the talk was among like-minded people equally concerned with the problems of peace on earth.

Many other literary workers who have repeatedly visited abroad cited similar cases. However, these were "family circle" talks, so to say. The task becomes far more complex when dealing with a public of thousands or in a television debate. This calls for particular political vigilance, aggressiveness and the ability to engage in sharp polemics and repel blows instantly.

It is no accident that we deem the development of the qualities of true fighters, sharp polemicists and orators in the writers-party members some of the most important trends in the activities of the party committee. To this effect we regularly hear reports submitted by our comrades on their work during their trips abroad and sum up and compare their experience. Such reports are lively, interesting and useful. However, different situations may develop as well: Some people may remain passive under enemy pressure; they may display insufficient political maturity or simply remain silent. We analyze such cases and give them a strict party assessment.

The role of political journalism in ideological disputes is higher than ever. The party committee continually draws the attention of the writers to this fact and has frequently discussed problems of publicism at its meetings. It always notes with pleasure the vivid and interesting press articles by G. Borovik, Yu. Zhukov, A. Krivitskiy and Vi. Belyayev. We can only welcome the publication of the indicting books "TsRU Protiv SSSR" [The CIA Against the USSR] by N. Yakovlev, and "Temnaya Zavesa" [Dark Curtain] by Ts. Solodar. This, however, is very insufficient. We must significantly energize our counterpropaganda activities.

Let us note in this respect the fruitfulness of regular exchanges of creative workers' delegations and the joint efforts in writing and publishing books among writers' organizations in the socialist commonwealth.

The books "Moskva-Gavana" [Moscow-Havana] and "Moskva-Berlin" [Moscow-Berlin] and the collection "Rukopozhatiye" [Handshake], written with the participation of our Hungarian colleagues, have already come out. These books describe the lives, concerns and expectations of the people, the friendship among them and their struggle for peace and a bright future. It is interesting that foreign writers are writing about our capital, while Soviet writers write about the capitals of the friendly countries. Such publications have a both cognitive and political significance.

L. Karelin, F. Kuznetsov and V. Sidorov travelled respectively to Finland, the FRG and India to discuss future joint publications.

The Moscow literary workers actively participated in the recently published reader "Yevropa: Vek XX" [Europe: The 20th Century]. The book is aimed at

Soviet and FRG readers. It will familiarize them with topical 20th century problems of war and peace, detente, etc.

The writers in the capital realize that today mutual international contacts are insufficient. The time has come to organize round-table meetings and collective forums attended by representatives of several countries and different national literatures. Each writers' organization has acquired its own experience, the exchange of which is unquestionably useful and necessary.

The Moscow Writers' Organization party committee firmly believes that through their fiction, political journalism and talks, Moscow's literary workers will always bear high the title of Soviet writer, exposing and properly rebuffing the intrigues of our ideological foes.

5003

CSO: 1800/1460

NATIONAL

CURRENT STATUS OF SOVIET URALO-ALTAIC STUDIES OUTLINED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 170-173

[Article by T. Islamov, doctor of historical sciences and deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the Committee of Historians of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic: "Problems in Uralo-Altaic Studies"]

[Text] A conference on problems in Uralo-Altaic studies, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held in Novosibirsk on 18-20 October 1982. Its organizers were the Committee of Historians of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, and the History, Philology, and Philosophy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. Participating in the conference were over 70 Soviet historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, and linguists from many of the country's scientific centers, and a delegation of Hungarian representatives consisting of 10 people, headed by F. Tekei, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; and by Professor F. Muchi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian section of the Committee of Historians of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The following people presented papers at the plenary session:

R. Vasil'yevskiy, acting director of the History, Philology, and Philosophy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department--"Sixty Years of Historical Development of the Peoples of Siberia"; Ye. Ubryatova--"A. P. Okladnikov, Archaeologist, Ethnographer, Turkic Specialist"; F. Tekei--"Theoretical Problems in the Study of the Steppe Culture". R. Vasil'yevskiy told of the epochal changes that have taken place in the life, culture, and customs and mores of the native peoples and nationalities of Siberia during the years of Soviet power as a result of the implementation of Leninist national policies; he spoke also on problems in the development of the language and culture of these peoples today. The papers given by Ye. Ubryatova and F. Tekei were dedicated to the memory of the eminent Soviet scholar, Academician A. Okladnikov, who headed the Soviet section of the Committee of Historians of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic for many years. It was A. Okladnikov who made an immense contribution to the study of the history, archaeology, and ethnography of Siberia and initiated the inclusion of the conference on problems in Uralo-Altaic studies in the work of this committee. In her paper, Ye. Ubryatova showed how skillfully A. Okladnikov applied the method of comparative historical analysis in his research, organically

integrating materials and methods from different disciplines--history, archaeology, cultural studies and linguistics.

The conference's scientific program included key problems of Uralo-Altaic studies which were considered in close connection with questions of the cultural genesis and ethnogenesis of the many nationalities populating the vast territory from the Amur region to the basins of the Kama, Volga, and Don rivers. These peoples represent a definite linguistic, cultural and ethnic community. A study of them on an interdisciplinary level that includes data from archaeological excavations and the results of contrastive linguistic analysis, makes it possible to reconstruct the ethnic history, genesis and development of the culture of the population in these territories from the Bronze Age and Mesolithic period up to the 10th and 12th centuries of our era.

Problems in Uralo-Altaic studies have long attracted the attention of Hungarian scholars. Hungarians, as it is known, are included in the Finno-Ugric peoples; the original settlement site of this group has not yet been positively established by scholars. There are different hypotheses for this question. In the opinion of some scholars, the original homeland of the Finno-Ugric peoples was localized in the first millenium B.C. in the region of Sayan; others believe that it was in the area between the Irtysh and Ob rivers; yet another group believes that it was in the territory stretching between the Kama to the middle of the Volga. In all these cases, the regions are located in the territory of the USSR. Therefore, it is clear that the search for the original homeland of contemporary Magyars that has been conducted by Hungarian scholars since the beginning of the 19th century, can uncover the actual area only under conditions of close, businesslike cooperation with Soviet researchers. This cooperation developed after the creation of the Committee of Historians of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. Hungarian archaeologists are participating now in excavations in the territory of the USSR, as a result of which new data are being compiled that shed light on the ethnogenesis of the Magyars. This material was presented to the participants of the conference in Novosibirsk.

The work of the conference took place in three sections: archaeology (M. Kosarev, USSR, director); ethnography and culture (R. Kuzeyev, USSR, director); and language (Ye. Ubryatova, director); over 40 papers were presented at these sections.

In the archaeology section, where 18 papers were presented, attention was focused on ethnic and ethnocultural interpretations of ancient archaeological cultures, and on revealing ethnic features of monuments of physical culture. Of interest in this regard were the papers presented by A. Barta (Hungary)--"Results and Problems in Identification of Ancient Ethnic Groups in the Uralo-Altaic Area"; A. Khalikov--"Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Burtas Peoples in the Central Volga and Ural Regions"; M. Kosarev and T. Potemkina--"The Ancient Settlement of Chudskaya Gora in Light of the Ethnic and Social Interpretation of Andronoid Cultures"; V. Matyushenko--"On the Authenticity of Ethnic Interpretations of Bronze Relics of Western Siberia"; among others. Discussions of the papers provided evidence of the growing interest among specialists in various fields in the ethnic processes of the Uralo-Altaic area. The conference participants asserted that the latest

research and the archaeological material gathered over recent years make it possible to study with a great degree of reliability the common natural laws and regional peculiarities in the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the peoples in this area; and to define more precisely, and in a number of cases, reconsider, the ethnic affiliation of its separate cultures. However, the resolution of several fundamental questions in the ethnogenesis of the peoples of this area is hindered by inadequate development of methodology and methods for the complex study of these problems, and the absence of objective criteria for defining the ethnic affiliation of archaeological cultures. The section participants emphasized that elimination of these shortcomings and gaps in the research is possible only through directed, interdisciplinary coordination, and concentration of the efforts of archaeologists, ethnographers, linguists, and anthropologists to develop research methodology and methods for the ethnic history of the Uralo-Altaic peoples. The suggestion was made to organize study of Uralo-Altaic problems under a unified plan, defining the general strategy first, and then the tasks of each discipline.

At the ethnography and culture section, 11 papers were presented; they dealt with the ethnic aspects of Uralo-Altaic studies; problems in the social, ethnic and cultural history of different ethnic communities populating the vast territory from the Volga to the Amur, and from the southern Altay to the tundra belt of northern Siberia; and with their cultural interaction. There was elucidation of questions involving the genesis and development of the steppe culture and methodology for studying it (K. Kekhalmi, F. Tekei, Hungary); and the cultural and linguistic interaction of the Finno-Ugric, Turkic, and Altaic ethnic groups in the Volga-Ural region (T. Garitsov, R. Kuzeyev, USSR). There was an analysis of the latest ethnographic literature dealing with the problem of the genesis of the Uralic peoples from the Mesolithic period (the time during which the Uralic community was formed) up to the appearance of steppe cultures during the Middle Ages (P. Veresh, Hungary).

A large number of the papers in the second section were devoted to specifically historical analyses of various phenomena and processes in the ethnic, cultural, and social history of the peoples in the area, based on the study and systematization of a wide range of varied sources, including materials from field expeditions.

At the language section, there was discussion of papers given by I. Vashara (Hungary)--"The History and Status of Ethno-Linguistic Research on Altaic Peoples"; V. Ivanov (USSR)--"On the Postulated Relationships between the East-Nostratic (Altaic, Uralic, Dravidian) and West-Nostratic (Indo-European, Cartvelian, Afro-Asian) Languages"; Ye. Khelimskiy--"Samoyed-Tungusic Lexical Connections and their Ethno-historical Implications"; among others.

Participants in the third section spoke out unanimously in favor of further expansion of linguistic research in the area of Uralo-Altaic studies on the basis of integration of data from related scientific disciplines, and united efforts of Soviet and Hungarian linguists.

At the closing plenary meeting of the conference, the emphasis was on the exceptional importance of the discussions that had taken place; plans were made for future complex study of problems in Uralo-Altaic studies on an

interdisciplinary basis, making use of the possibilities of international scientific cooperation. A decision was taken to publish the conference proceedings.

On 22 October 1982 in Moscow there was a meeting of the Committee of Historians of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, chaired by Academician S. Tikhvinskiy. Achievements in the committee's work in 1981-1982 were discussed and the plan for its activities over the next three years was clarified. The plan was signed by Professor F. Muchi, for the Hungarian side; and for the Soviets, by Z. Udal'tsova, chairman of the Soviet section of the Committee and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and T. Islamov. The document provides for scientific meetings to be held with the participation of historians from the CSSR on the topic of "Democratic and Socialist Transformations of Agrarian Relations after the Second World War" (in the fall of 1983); and for conferences dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary (1984). There will be continued bilateral research on the activity of Hungarian internationalists in Soviet Russia and of Russian internationalists in the Hungarian revolutions of 1918 and 1919. The committee has promised to help in the resolution of a number of problems, by using the strengths of scholars from both countries; included in these problems are the causality and principles involved in the shift of social formations (the transition from feudalism to capitalism); as well in the preparation and publication of Soviet-Hungarian scholarly works, including those on the topics "A Comparative Historical Study of the Capitalist Development of Russia and Austro-Hungary" and "Historical Science in the Hungarian People's Republic; the Study of the History of Hungary in the USSR"; and "A Terminological Dictionary of the Agrarian History of the Countries of Central and Southeastern Europe".

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NATIONAL

NEW RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAMS OUTLINED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Language of Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Text] The great and mighty Russian language has become the language of friendship which unites the peoples of our multinational motherland into a single family. The Soviet people--the representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities--have voluntarily adopted Russian as the language of international intercourse. More than 60 million persons, not being Russians by birth, consider it their second mother tongue. It is worthy of note that just over the last 10 years, this figure has increased by almost 20 million.

Under the conditions of equality and fraternity which are inherent to our nation, all the Soviet peoples see in the Russian language the key to mutual understanding, mutual aid and mutual respect. It serves as a factor of exceptional significance in economic policy, in the cultural life of the nation and in acquainting all the nations and nationalities with the riches of world civilization.

The free mastery of the Russian language has become an objective necessity and need for each Soviet citizen.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the question of additional measures to improve the study of the Russian language in the general education schools and other institutions of learning of the Union republics. In the decree adopted on the given question, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have outlined measures aimed at creating the conditions which would make it easier for the population of the national republics to study the Russian language.

"This poses new important tasks for the Soviet school," the USSR Minister of Education M. Prokof'yev told a TASS correspondent. "The Communist Party has worked out a scientifically based language policy which is based upon the Leninist principle of equality for all nations and nationalities. The right to use a mother tongue and the tongues of other Soviet peoples is established in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the Union republics as an important condition for the development of nationality relations in the Soviet Union. Here the dissemination of a language of international intercourse does

not impede, but, on the contrary, contributes to the development of the national languages of the Soviet peoples and enriches their vocabulary. Let me refer to the data of the 1979 National Census: 93 percent of the Soviet people named the language of their nation as their mother tongue. These figures refute the slanderous assertions that bilingualism under socialist conditions supposedly leads to 'russification,' to denationalization and the domination of one language over another."

In the Soviet school which is multinational in composition and international in spirit, the children study in 46 languages of the Soviet peoples. In a majority of the republics, the educational process is carried out in several languages. Schools where instruction in parallel classes is conducted in two or three languages and schools and classes with a multinational student body have become widespread. Here in recent years particular attention has been given to the study of the Russian language in the Union republics.

This has been caused by the fact that under present-day conditions, when the nation's economy has become a single national economic complex, the role of the Russian language, as a language of international intercourse, has objectively increased. An enormous treasurehouse of knowledge has been accumulated in Russian. In order to become familiar with the spiritual values of Soviet and world culture and the achievements of scientific and technical progress, it is not enough for today's school children to be able to merely read Russian and be prepared for everyday contacts. They should master Russian freely.

In the aim of further improving the study and teaching of Russian, the USSR Ministry of Education has worked out standard programs for Russian language for the national schools with a multinational student body, for institutions of learning providing a more advanced study of Russian and for preparatory classes and elective courses. Textbooks, dictionaries and procedural literature are being developed on the basis of these programs. In the pedagogical VUZes of each Union republic, departments are being opened concerned with the training of Russian language teachers for the national schools. Two special institutes--the Scientific Research Institute for the Teaching of Russian under the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Scientific Research Institute for Russian Language Teachers of the National Schools under the RSFSR Ministry of Education--are concerned with the questions of improving teaching of Russian. In each of the Union republics and in many of the autonomous ones, journals are being published devoted to the study of Russian in the national school and these help to disseminate the experience of the best teachers. The special TV broadcasts organized in many of the republics play a major role also in propagandizing and increasing pedagogical skills. Among these are "I Would Learn Russian..." in Kazakhstan, "The Pedagogical Screen" in Latvia and "Help for Those Studying Russian" in Tajikistan.

"An extensive range of problems related to improving the study of Russian in the general education schools and other institutions of learning of the Union republics is at the center of attention of the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Trade Union of Educational Workers, their local bodies and all educational workers," said M. A. Prokof'yev in conclusion. "They are outlining specific

measures aimed at more fully satisfying the desire of the student youth to master the Russian language. The party directs Soviet teachers toward this end; life itself requires this.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN PREMIER ON 'GOAL ORIENTED PROGRAMS'

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Apr 83 pp 2-3

[Report of the Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers A. P. Lyashko to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 26 April 1983 "Course of Implementation of Republic Goal-Oriented Comprehensive Programs and Measures for Increasing the Role of UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institutes and Branch Institutes in the Solution of Tasks of Scientific-Technical Progress"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress placed before the party and Soviet people a task of historical importance: to lead all branches of the national economy to the frontiers of science and technology, to bring about the transition of the socialist economy to a path of intensification. The utmost acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an increase in production efficiency and a growth in economic potential are called upon to provide for the fulfillment of a broad social program and a further rise in the workers' standard of living.

In analyzing the results of the nation's economic and social development, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed: "We have large reserves in the national economy.... These reserves must be sought in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, in the broad and rapid introduction into production of the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience."

During the past period of the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's party, soviet and economic organs and workers' collectives accomplished much for the realization of the basic directives of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums. We have a system in place for controlling scientific-technical progress, whose goal it is to intensify its impact on raising the efficiency of the economy. This had made it possible to unite the efforts of scientific and industrial collectives and to concentrate them on a comprehensive solution to the most important problems.

Measures have been implemented that are aimed at strengthening the scientific-technical potential and raising its performance, deepening the integration of science and production and perfecting the forms of their creative cooperation. The orientation of basic scientific research towards the development and industrial assimilation of new progressive technologies has received further emphasis. The experience of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences in this work has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

The goal-oriented program approach, widely used in the republic for solving important problems, has become a key factor of management under the conditions of a planned socialist system of economic management. A review of the introduction of scientific achievements into production carried out last year and the gathering of party-economic activists held on 15 April 1982 had a marked stimulatory impact on scientific-technical progress in all branches of the national economy.

The experience accumulated in the republic in guiding scientific-technical progress was comprehensively generalized and thoroughly set forth in the book by comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy "Nauchno-tekhnicheskii progress--zabota partiynaya" [Scientific-Technical Progress--A Party Concern].

The results of fulfillment of the plan during the two years of the five-year plan show that the course of accelerating scientific-technical progress fully justifies itself. A fundamental increase in labor productivity and a large portion of the savings in labor, financial and material resources were obtained due to the implementation of the achievements of science and technology. The economic effect was 1.9 billion rubles. All this positively affected the overall results of the economic operation.

While recognizing the work that has been done, it should be noted that the results attained in the republic's economic and social development cannot satisfy us.

Setting aside factors that are outside the sphere of our influence (I have in mind the extremely unfavorable weather conditions of the past years), the chief causes of the shortfall must be sought in deficiencies in the organizational, economic and educative work in workers' collectives on the part of the ministries, departments and enterprise and association supervisors and the party, trade union and komsomol organizations.

The existing deficiencies and omissions in such an important sphere as scientific-technical progress have a negative impact on the development of the economy and the intensification of production. Therefore, primary importance is now acquired by a decisive improvement of the practical organization of the massive introduction into production of the achievements of science, technology and advanced experience, the acceleration of the technical reequipping of the national economy and on this basis the utmost enhancement of its efficiency.

For this reason, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo at the Central Committee Plenum considered it necessary to examine the question as to the course of implementation of republic goal-oriented comprehensive programs and the enhancement of the role of UkSSR Academy of Sciences scientific institutions and branch scientific research institutes in the solution of problems of scientific-technical progress.

Today the goal-oriented comprehensive programs, A. P. Lyashko noted further, aimed at solving substantial national-economic problems, have an important role in the planning mechanism for the provision of scientific-technical progress,

which was reflected in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Labor Quality."

How to realize the goal-oriented comprehensive programs? What has already been done and, most importantly, what is the return in the national economy from the implementation of the tasks stipulated in the programs? We turn to an analysis.

In analyzing the fulfillment of the programs, the speaker emphasized that, in spite of the large amount of work done in the republic, the expected effect from the realization of the tasks set out in the programs has not been achieved in full measure during the first two years of the five-year plan. Deficiencies and omissions in the activity of planning, economic, soviet and party organs and the absence of experience in the formation and implementation of goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical programs have had their effect. It was not possible to provide immediately everywhere for a precise coordination of the activities of the numerous executives in different departments, to establish the personal responsibility of each participant in the collective work. The necessary cooperation and drive in the activity of the coordinating councils and the UkSSR Gosplan were not always achieved. Certain ministries and departments did not provide an effective combination of the goal oriented program approach with traditional management methods.

In spite of the fact that positive experience in implementing the programs has been accumulated in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Lvov and Kharkov oblasts, the oblast executive committees and party oblast committees have not provided the necessary scope to work on the utilization of this experience and have poorly monitored the fulfillment of tasks.

It can be stated that the influence of these negative factors has been eliminated, and we have every possibility in the second half of the five-year plan of overcoming the permitted shortfall and achieving the goals stipulated in the program.

Gosplan, Gosstroy, the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and the ministries and departments must guarantee the fulfillment of programs and more closely link them to the plans for economic and social development. Work must be continued for the formation of a single system of programs; a precise coordination and linkage between programs at different levels and an appreciable enhancement of the role of leading organizations must be attained. The programs should be continuously upgraded and enriched so that they draw upon the latest scientific-technical results capable of yielding a tangible result in the national economy in a short time. The party and soviet organs in rural areas must intensify the monitoring of the course of realization of comprehensive, branch and regional programs and elevate the responsibility of cadres for the effective utilization of scientific-technical potential.

In evaluating the achievements of science, one must again stress its substantial contribution to the development of productive forces and to the increase in the republic's economic potential. At the same time the work of some

scientific research and experimental design organizations does not fully correspond to the requirements of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Sometimes the subjects of research and development are divorced from the most important directions of development of the national economy, the quality of work done is low and the results attained have little influence on the solution of key problems in increasing the efficiency of production.

It should also be mentioned that not enough is done in scientific research institutions to seek fundamentally new solutions, while the major interest is at times concentrated on improving traditional forms of techniques and technology. Of course, such a route cannot guarantee a substantial increase in labor productivity. The UkSSR Academy of Sciences, the Southern Department of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, the ministries and party committees must improve the work of scientific research institutions and achieve an increase in the quality and effectiveness of developments under fulfillment.

The party requires a reorganization of the style and work methods of the control apparatus called upon to unite the efforts of scientists and producers and to promote actively the advancement of the achievements of science and technology into production. A subject of special concern for party committees must be the training and use of scientific cadres and the formation of collective research and design organizations. More than 200,000 scientific personnel now work in the Ukraine. This substantial scientific potential should be used with greater efficiency. Science must be developed not by an increase in the numbers of workers but primarily by intensive factors and an increase in labor productivity and the results of workers' efforts. The question is one of establishing in each scientific collective an environment of active creativity, continuous striving for discovery, the desire to do more and better, of a basic rigorousness and high responsibility. An especially important role here belongs to the primary party organizations of the institutes.

The results of work in the current year, continued A. P. Lyashko, will in many ways determine the fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole. What is our economic start? During January-March the rates of increase in industrial production reached 4.6 percent against 1.5 percent during the same period last year.

Labor productivity, and this is especially important, increased by 3.9 percent during the three months. An 85 percent increase in production was obtained because of this. In agriculture, the spring field work is underway in a more organized manner in spite of a considerable increase in the volume of work. Animal productivity was increased. The plan for procurement of meat, milk and eggs was met. Changes for the better were also noted in capital construction. The attained success must everywhere be strengthened and developed.

Attention should be turned to the fact that the plan of realization of industrial production is somewhat underfulfilled with regard to the circumstances in deliveries. And of course the observance of contractual discipline is of decisive importance for guaranteeing the smooth functioning of all branches of the national economy, which was pointed out in the resolution of the CPSU Central

Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this question. The ministries and departments and the party, soviet and economic organs in rural areas must take all measures in order not only to cope with planning indicators but to fulfill them with high quality and in the established times while continuously improving the released production with the least expenditures for its manufacture.

The center of gravity should be shifted to vital organizational work, the business-like energetic solution of questions and the strengthening of planned supply and work discipline, noted the speaker in conclusion. Our efforts in the basic directions of scientific-technical progress should be increased, the unconditional realization of plans in science and new technology must be assured, the technical reequipping of production must be accelerated and the efficiency of the economy must be decisively increased. The attention of all work collectives must be concentrated on this as on an immediate task. The successful completion of the current year and the five-year plan is directly dependent on its solution. There is no doubt that the communists and all workers of Soviet Ukraine will make their worthy contribution to the realization of the party's plans, to the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our socialist Motherland.

9942

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REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN LITERATURE, QUESTION OF NATIONAL RELATIONS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, 18 May 83 p 6

[Article by Professor Laziz Kayumov, doctor of philological sciences: "An Answer to the Point"]

[Text] The success of literatures of Central Asian peoples is weighty proof of the groundlessness of our ideological adversaries' fabrications.

The national relations within the USSR are not a new theme for foreign sovietologists and students of politics, and the interrelationship between Russian and Turkic peoples periodically turns up in the sights of such "well-wishers." These "researchers" try to find in it signs of hostility and open ill-will. Characteristically, the evidence cited--if it is possible to talk about evidence under conditions of blatant falsification of the facts--has been the culture, or more precisely, the literature, of Central Asian peoples, in which the aforementioned commentators find symptoms of "separatism."

"No Russians" is the cornerstone of the new theory of "Moslem national-communism," which was developed by its authors (A. Bennigsen) and (E. Wimbush) especially for the Central Asian republics of the USSR. According to them, the situation there is fully "ripe" for implementing this variant of "socialism in a tyubeteyka [skull-cap]," which is supposed to unite the mutually exclusive principles of Marxism and Islam.

The tendencies towards cultural self-affirmation and an awareness of the importance of the historical roots of one's own nation can be observed today in many countries of the world. Along with political and economic failure has come also the failure of spiritual colonialism, the yoke under which capitalist governments hold local culture, in effect annihilating it.

So it is in the process of the present-day strong national liberation movement that literature and art have become the most important argument in the struggle against the cultural enslavement of nations by the so-called cosmopolitan, extranational culture of imperialist powers. The very concept of "national" is in the cross-fire, backward and "barbaric," from the point of view of the adherents of cultural and political denationalization, and full of hope and profound historical meaning for those who defend it.

Progressive cultural figures, Indian or Arab, Afghan or Negro, can give examples from the history of their countries of abnormal, unhealthy relationships with the "cosmopolitan" culture of imperialism.

Naturally, in the search for a positive program, they turn their eyes to the USSR--today the sole multi-national state which has the experience of the peaceful, voluntary, and equal union of nations.

Dissatisfied with this turn of events, bourgeois ideologues prefer to stick to the fabricated version of the nature of nationalist movements for all countries of the world, regardless of their social system. Indeed, if, as they say, our era is the era of "pan-nationalism," as it is considered by, for example, Henry Cohn then why should it not be so in the USSR? And if it is, then there exists a real possibility of putting an end to the USSR once and for all.

"The Turkic Past and the Soviet Future," one Daniel Matushevskiy has grandly titled his article published in the American magazine PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM. "Uzbek National Sentiment: A Study of Current Uzbek Literary Works"--an article by Professor Feyerman, an American sovietologist. To whom, indeed, if not the American Feyerman, is it given to profoundly understand this sentiment!

According to these "observers," a process of cultural consolidation is occurring among the Turkic peoples, which Matushevskiy, clearly susceptible to bombastic formulations, has dubbed the "Turkic Renaissance." By allusion and allegory, he says, current Turkic-language literature engages in extolling and rehabilitating its national past, forcibly buried in oblivion in preceding decades, and fights for the right to cultural independence under conditions of intensive Russification. Therefore, we may consider that the literature of the Central Asian republics has become "nationalist in content and socialist in form." The authors see foundations for the spiritual protest which is ripening in the cultural environment not only in "general nationalist tendencies," but also in the fact that, having converted to the Russian alphabet in the 30s and 40s, Turkic-speaking peoples were "cut off from their cultural heritage."

To quote Matushevskiy: "The Turkic peoples have begun to discover for themselves that their past was far from disastrous and dark with respect to culture." They always were well aware that this past contained Farabi and Navoi, Babur and Makhtumkuli, Mukimi and Abay... They not only were aware, but proud of this, like every nation is proud of its great forefathers.

Or take ancient manuscripts. Today, institutes of oriental studies in the national republics and manuscript depositories have available truly unique collections which are studied, gone over scientifically, and published. Never before has respect for and interest in the manuscripts been so great as in the years of Soviet rule.

Finally, let us recall the love and nation-wide response with which anniversaries of great thinkers of the past are celebrated, the constant archaeological excavations which always replenish museum displays with more and more new exhibits, and the restoration of architectural monuments, both individual ones

and complexes such as Samarkand, Bukhara, or Khiva. Does this testify to the "forgotten" and only just discovered past?! After all, work of this sort requires many decades.

This is the incoherent state of the thesis that Central Asian writers are extolling their national past in historical novels and their preference for this genre.

Every literate person knows how traditional this genre is for all of Soviet literature. Why should the historical novels of Central Asian writers in particular be conferred the honor of special singling out? Because the "commentators" consider that they clearly reflect the idea of the "liberation movement."

But the real point is that in recent years a new, strong generation of prose writers has come onto the scene of national literatures. Prose, in the modern view of it, did not exist in the literary traditions of Central Asian peoples, and it took some time for this tradition to materialize. Of course, Sadridin Ayni and Khamza Khakimzade Niyazi both had an outstanding command of prose, but the entire generation of prose writers has grown up practically before our eyes.

Yes, many historical novels are written among us, but it has long been known that every generation reads through history afresh. The understanding of history through the classics is distinct from its perception by modern writers if only because history is a living, evolving science; it is continually being enriched by more and more new scientific and archeological data. Furthermore, the intellectual and cultural level of today's reader has grown immeasurably; he is interested in the serious context of world history, which demands from the novelist deep knowledge and a precise, class-based, Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the events of the past.

The writer is not always up to the standard of these demands. Thus it was with our talented young prose writer Mamadali Makhmudov, the author of the novel "Bessmertnyye vershiny" [Immortal Peaks]. No sooner had the novel come out in journal form in the Uzbek language than it immediately became the object of serious discussion in the republic Writers Union and the pages of our press. The author was advised of short-comings, mistakes in world-view, and inaccurate interpretation of certain historical facts. He accepted the criticism gratefully and began to revise the novel.

But could this satisfy the advocates of national dissent in the USSR? The novel immediately became the object of "impartial" analysis by Radio Liberty, which devoted a series of provocational broadcasts to it.

In our history, like that of every other nation, there were ups and downs. Yes, there was illiteracy and social backwardness, assassinations of thinkers and educators by religious fanatics, burning of libraries, but there were also Biruni, and al-Khorezmi, there were rulers who became great poets and scientists. You don't evaluate a thousand years of history by primitive standards. And I personally think that we still have too few historical novels; in our history there are layers still untouched by literature.

Unquestionably Mirmukhsin's novel "Zodchiy" [Architect], Askad Mukhtar's novel "Chinara" [Plane Tree], and Chingiz Aytmatov's novel "I dol'she veka dlitsya den'" [And the Day Lasts Longer than a Century] are deeply national and rely directly on national history. But think: if these novels did have allusions to the hostility of "nationals toward Russians" (I am borrowing the terminology) and "separatist tendencies," would they be so interesting to the Russian reader? And can the success of Aytmatov's works among Russian readers be explained on this basis? Or, let's say, the Georgian novel "Data Tutashkhia"? No, impossible. There is another explanation--the internationalist traditions of Soviet literature, which rely on the reader's holding equally close and dear the culture and history of all the peoples of the country.

The strength of our Soviet literature is in its internationalism, in the common ground of the national literatures, co-existing under equal rights, with respect and love for one another. At the celebration session devoted to the USSR's 60th anniversary, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov said: "Multi-national socialist culture has flourished on the basis of progressive traditions and intensive exchange of spiritual values." And this is the root difference distinguishing Soviet culture in general from a cosmopolitan culture which is a kind of artificial supernational formation, and over which the tastes and spiritual values of a strong country have the advantage.

The cosmopolitan culture denies and rejects the national origin. But is such a culture possible? In any case, everything which has been created by mankind up until now has relied on national roots. Pushkin and Dante are profoundly national, as are Goethe and M. Gandhi, Firdousi and Cervantes--I am deliberately choosing exalted names which make up the treasure-house of world culture.

The national soil nourishes and enriches literature. Is it possible, starting from this, to consider that it came out of the laws of socialist realism, from a class-based, objective evaluation of the events of the past and present? Has it become an independent course in modern Soviet literature? These questions perplex every man. Nevertheless, there are "researchers" who try, on whatever grounds, to find in Aytmatov's latest novel and Askad Mukhtar's "Chinara" [Plane Tree] a departure from class positions, some special "national sentiment" (according to Feyerman), which guides the writer's hand and reveals his internal conflict with existing reality. And the writer is compelled to hide this conflict behind allusion and allegory. What are the writers hiding, then?

Let us not speak of Aytmatov--his novel is well-remembered by all. Askad Mukhtar "alludes" to the fact that each man must be conscious of himself in the context of history, which did not begin with him and will not end with him. Mirmukhsin's "allusion" is that cultural traditions establish definite moral postulates, which help people hold their ground in various circumstances of life. So how do these "allusions," which are the main theme of the works, contradict the laws of Soviet literature?

Incidentally, Matushevskiy's comments on Mirmukhsin's novel come off rather confused. "Its heroes," Matushevskiy pronounces, "are not Uzbeks, Kazakhs, or Kirghiz, but Turks...they think, speak, and write in Turkic." Strange things to attribute to an author of a novel about Samarkand in the 15th century! The

writer knows history; it would be well for the commentator inclined to sensational exposes also to get acquainted with it, if only at a grade-school level.

The same goes for allegory. If the "scientists" were just a little better informed, they would know that the form of a parable, tale, and allegory is traditional in eastern literature. And in our writers' treatment of it they would see not "allusion or Aesopian language," but the use of a customary national form.

And Mr Matushevskiy's report about the advent of a "Turkic Renaissance" is already becoming quite embarrassing. Which "Turks" does he have in mind, and what "Proto-Turkic roots"? Yes, there was once a Turkic community, which left us an inheritance of a common system of languages, a common history, and monuments of the Orkhon-Yenisey culture. But a thousand years have passed since this community resolved into specific national forms, and each nation lived and developed in its own way.

On the other hand, the Turkic peoples also include Yakuts, Gagauz, and Balkars. But even Matushevskiy does not venture to find in the Yakut or Balkar literature anything which would isolate the Yakut and Uzbek literatures, for example, and jointly set them off against non-Turkic literature. Or does he not know that Yakuts are also Turks? Very likely this is so, judging from the zeal with which he includes among the Turks...the Tajiks--one of the oldest Persian-speaking peoples.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to understand the claims of the false prophets! Here is Matushevskiy squealing about the "renaissance," and in the same United States, Professor (Feyerman) proclaims that Soviet Uzbek writers "are working under Moscow's dictation." For him, the genuine Uzbeks--the "Uzbeks in tyabeteykas [skull-caps]"--are those who are trying to separate their republic from Russia. He calls the other writers "Uzbeks without tyubeteykas," who are letting down the national dignity of their people. But Matushevskiy relies on the creativity of these very same writers!

What's going on? Has a "Turkic Renaissance" begun here "under Moscow's dictation"?

Let's examine the final accusation--the severing of cultural tradition in connection with the conversion of written Uzbek to Russian graphics, as a consequence of which "the Uzbeks were cut off from their cultural past." Well, we have already spoken about the cultural past. As for Russian graphics, lovers of this argument forget that the new Uzbek alphabet was the product of long scientific discussions; it was brought into line with the phonetic system of the language, and made it possible to reproduce all the nuances of spoken language. The new graphics gave us the opportunity to address not only our own region but also the vast audience of the entire country.

As for the study of cultural heritage, that is the business of specialists. We have plenty of them, and they are well-versed both in languages and in the Arabic writing system. It is through their concern that the cultural heritage becomes the property of the entire population.

Purely philological debates which come up in our press from time to time are the straw at which the drowning ideologues of "pan-nationalism" grasp. An article on the Uzbek folk poet Uygun had merely to be published for various "voices" to simply lose their heads with excitement--here are the symptoms of forcible Russification! The Uzbeks are forgetting their native tongue--it is shot through with Russianisms!

The linguistic purists forget once more that since ancient times we have lived alongside other peoples and mastered their languages, that our native language, like any other, came about in the process of interaction and cross-fertilization of different languages, and finally, that many of our classics were written in two or even three languages and that knowledge of languages has always been considered a sign of education.

The Russian language has been the intermediary between us and world culture. It brought modern Uzbek literature into the national and world arena, it has been the language of communication between Soviet writers and promoted the creative growth and enrichment of the national literatures, about which Gafur Gulyam so aptly said: "We are each other's readers; we are each other's pupils."

"Dear countrymen!"--Radio Liberty begins its Uzbek broadcasts. Please don't trouble to be related to us, gentlemen! What sort of countryment are you to us, if you have not starved with us, have not fallen at the front in World War II, climbed the Golodnaya Steppe, nor saved Tashkent from earthquake! A countryman is always at one's side, he is the first to help in time of grief and the first to share joy. But what is happening here? An American "professor" writes, a French publisher prints, and a German "voice" gives commentary--and all are trying not to help us but to do us harm.

You would do better to occupy yourselves with your own affairs, gentlemen!

Tashkent.

12255

CSO: 1830/290

REGIONAL

KAZAKH RADIO, TV, PRESS SEMINAR ON PROPAGANDA GOALS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article (KAZTAG): "Constant Attention to Questions of Construction"]

[Text] A conference of workers of the republic press, television and radio with the participation of correspondents of the central newspapers and journals on questions of the coverage of the basic directions of the development of construction and the construction industry of the republic in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

In implementing the plans of the party, it was stressed at the conference, the collectives of the construction organizations of the city and the countryside and the enterprises of the construction materials industry have taken a definite step forward in the acceleration and the increase of the quality of the work, the improvement of the organization of labor and the intensification of this important sector of the economy. During the past period of the 11th Five-Year Plan about 180 large production capacities and 12 million m² of well-appointed housing were put into operation. The network of schools, children's preschool institutions, clubs, hospitals and personal service and trade enterprises was enlarged considerably. Much was done for the building of projects of the agro-industrial complex.

Depicting this vividly and convincingly in the materials of different genres, journalists at the same time are called upon to systematically help the construction workers to eliminate the shortcomings and oversights. It is necessary to popularize more extensively the advanced experience of the accomplishment of the tasks which were posed in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Measures on the Assurance of the Fulfillment of the Plans of the Construction of Apartment Houses and Social Facilities," other decisions of the party and government, the instructions and recommendations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov on the questions of construction, the finding and use of the reserves and possibilities of the acceleration of construction and the increase of its quality, the development of municipal services.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Ye. F. Bashmakov spoke at the conference.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan K. K. Kazybayev and responsible officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan took part in the work of the conference.

7807

CSO: 1830/313

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ CONFERENCE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA In Russian 29 May 83 p 2

[Article: "The Language of Great Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] The Russian language, naturally becoming a part of the life of millions of people of all nationalities, is an exceptionally important factor in the economic, political, and cultural life of the country and in bringing together all its nations and ethnic groups and giving them access to the riches of world civilization.

These words from the report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov entitled "Sixty Years of the USSR" defined the content of a republic science-practice conference under the title "The Role of the Russian Language in the Development of the Kirghiz Literary Language." This conference was held on 27 May in Frunze.

Participants in the work of the conference included scientists, teachers from higher educational institutions, workers in the mass information media, figures from literature and the arts, and the managers of the ideological ministries and departments.

At the plenary and section meetings scientific reports and communications were presented by Kirghiz SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education A. T. Tursunov, academician of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and editor-in-chief of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia B. O. Oruzbayev, chairman of the board of directors of the Kirghiz Union of Journalists and editor of the newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN Dzh. Dzh. Tursunov, head of the department of science and educational institutions of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party and corresponding member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences A. Karypkulov, and others, a total of more than 30 persons.

Participants at the conference noted that unwavering implementation of the Leninist nationality policy in our country has resulted in a process of internationalization of all aspects of public life and the successful development and mutual enrichment of the national cultures. The native languages and literatures of all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, including the Kirghiz people, have received a broad expanse for comprehensive and equal development. All citizens of the Land of Soviets are guaranteed the right to study in their native language and in other languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Under contemporary conditions when the country's economy has become a single national economic complex, the significance of the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as the means of communication among national groups, is growing. Fluency in Russian together with the native language is becoming an objective necessity for every citizen. It helps bring all the nations and ethnic groups closer together, strengthens the friendship among peoples of the USSR, and gives them access to the cultural values of domestic and world culture and scientific-technical advances.

The recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on additional steps to create conditions that make it easier for the populations of the national republics to study Russian, broaden and improve the training of teachers, and raise their qualifications is a new manifestation of the party and government's concern for thorough mastery of the Russian language by all Soviet people.

A great deal is being done in this respect in our republic. Already in the preparatory classes the main content of education is development of the oral and written Russian of children of non-Russian nationalities. It is noteworthy that more than 550,000 students in all the 1,060 schools using national languages for teaching in the republic are studying Russian in addition to the native language. General educational schools with classrooms where parallel teaching is done in Russian and the national language have become common in Kirghizia.

It was noted at the conference that the high general educational, vocational, and cultural level of the contemporary worker today is inconceivable without a good knowledge of Russian. Fluency in Russian is an absolute requirement for thorough and solid mastery of fundamental knowledge, skills, and habits in the chosen vocations of future specialists.

The Russian language is also being studied actively at higher educational institutions in the republic. Their students are international in composition and the qualitative level of preparation of highly skilled specialists for the economy, science, and culture depends greatly on how well students of non-Russian nationalities master the Russian language.

The republic devotes constant attention to training cadres of specialists in Russian philology. Teachers of Russian language and literature are trained in the department of Russian philology at the university and at three pedagogical institutes. A special higher educational institution, the pedagogical institute of Russian language and literature, has been opened in Frunze to intensify the training of these specialists. This year it will graduate about 200 Russian teachers, and in the future the graduating class will be more than 500 persons each year.

The Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party is directing the efforts of party and Soviet agencies, public education agencies, and scientific collectives to further improvement of work on the study, teaching, and propagandizing of the Russian language. The meeting of the republic party aktiv in January 1979 was an important event on this plane. At this meeting first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party T. U. Usubaliyev presented a report entitled "Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for Further Improvement in the Study and Teaching of Russian."

In 1981 the collective scientific monograph "Moguchiy faktor natsional'no-yazykovogo razvitiya" [Powerful Factor in National Language Development] was published. It fostered a significant intensification of efforts by scientific and pedagogical science workers in the republic to work on many complex problems of national linguistic life in contemporary socialist society. In 1982 the first republic scientific-practical conference with the title "Improving the study and teaching of Russian language and literature in vocational-technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions of the Kirghiz SSR under contemporary conditions" was held.

Participants at the conference discussed various aspects of the Russian language's influence on the formation and development of the Kirghiz literary language and the processes taking place in the national language under conditions of developed socialism.

Recommendations were adopted for further improvement of the study of Russian at republic schools and for broad propagandizing of the role and significance of the language of Lenin, the language of great friendship, cooperation, and international communication of all the peoples of our country, in economic, scientific, and cultural development.

11,176

CSO: 1830/315

REGIONAL

SUCCESS OF NEW RITES IN GEORGIA ASSESSED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview with Sh. I. Nozadze, accountable secretary of the GSSR commission on propaganda for and introduction of new rites and rituals, by Yelena Natsvlshvili; date, place, and occasion not specified]

[Text] Each of us can arbitrarily divide his or her life into stages, mileposts which mark the path we have traveled: reaching adulthood, choosing an occupation, the first job, becoming established in work, the wedding ... How important it is that these events be remembered, that they leave a strong emotional note in the heart, with striking, unusual details. The republic commission on propaganda for and introduction of new rites and rituals has developed recommendations on conducting these celebrations. The "Calendar of Popular Holidays in Georgia" is being published for the second year. It allows us to orient ourselves among the events and give the reader an idea of when the celebration is held, what it is like, to whom it is dedicated, how long it has been held, and where.

Sh. I. Nozadze, accountable secretary of the republic commission on propaganda for and introduction of new rites and rituals, tells in this interview with a ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent about the process of establishment of the new holidays.

[Question] From the first holiday recorded in the calendar, "Holiday of Automaking Workers" in Kutaisi (since 1955), until the newest one, "Mother's Day," which was held for the first time recently in Zugdidskiy Rayon, 20 years has passed. This is enough time to interpret all the work that has been done in the republic to propagate and establish the new holidays and rituals. What have they contributed to our spiritual life?

[Answer] In the first place, it would be incorrect to say that there were no new holidays at all in the republic until the "Holiday of Automaking Workers." There were earlier ones, but usually they were spontaneous and unplanned. Therefore the dates of their origin were not recorded, nor was there anywhere to record them. The calendar developed much later, when there were more established, traditional celebrations and they needed to be systematized. Of course, the ones that do become established are usually those which have

developed on a popular (people's) basis, which means that there is a natural need for them. Love of nature and a highly developed esthetic sense gave birth to the "Holiday of Flowers" which has been celebrated in Tbilisi in late May for many years in a row now. A deeply patriotic feeling of love for our Homeland and the historical past of the people led to the emergence of such uniquely colorful celebrations as "Tbilisoba," "Mtskhetaoba," and "Garedzhoba," while respect for the heroic revolutionary traditions of the Transcaucasus is reflected in the birth of a holiday called "Aleksandroba" in Tsulukidze dedicated to the famous Georgian revolutionary Aleksandr Tsulukidze, the holiday "Knights of the Revolution" in honor of the memory of the 26th Baku commissars, and others. Celebrations such as "Shotaoba," "Kazbegoba," and "Pirosmanoba" became true people's holidays. Recently we all witnessed the warm response that the Day in Memory of the Near and Dear, held for the first time in the republic, found in the hearts of our people. Thousands of people paid tribute to the sons of the people who are its revolutionary, combat, and labor glory and declared their profound respect for the memory of their fallen comrades at work and their friends and relatives. The holidays of international friendship, holidays of animal husbandry and crop farming workers, and holidays of the grape growers have become firmly established in Georgia. The grape growers celebrate holidays for the blossoming of the plant, the first furrow that is cut, the first basket of grapes picked. At the present time more than 150 large-scale popular holidays are held in the republic in addition to those in the calendar. We can certainly say that a uniform and well-organized system of preparing for and conducting them has taken shape. The calendar confirms this.

[Question] The republic commission on propaganda for and introduction of new rites and rituals in the daily life of the working people devotes considerable attention to popular labor holidays. A recent session of the presidium of the commission approved the working practices on introduction of socialist rites and rituals in the labor collectives of Zugdidi and Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Kutaisi. What kind of useful work know-how have they gathered?

[Answer] The anniversaries of labor collectives are popular holidays at the Kutaisi Silk Production Association, the Rion Hydroelectric Plant, the lithopone and glass container plants, the Ingurskiy Pulp and Paper Combine, the tea pressing factory, the canning plant, and other enterprises. In content they have become real holidays of international friendship.

The famous collective of construction workers of the Inguri Hydroelectric Plant, the canning plant, and the beer and fruit drink combine have long-established traditions of holding celebrations in honor of labor dynasties called "Meetings of Three Generations." They also frequently honor production leaders, the winners in socialist competition. These celebrations emphasize the respect shown for labor in our country and the attention and concern that the working person receives.

[Question] The work experience of these rayons with introducing ceremonial rites dedicated to the best foreman-teacher, presenting the passport of a USSR citizen and the first paycheck, and send-offs for people going on pension and joining the Soviet Army is equally interesting ...

[Answer] Yes, numerous labor collectives have established a tradition of receiving new members of the working class in a ceremonial setting. Young people who have arrived at the enterprise are first familiarized with the internal schedule of work and given the young worker's "Memorial Booklet" which contains a brief history of the plant and its glorious labor biography. The reception into the ranks of the working class is conducted at a general meeting of the shop. Veterans, Heroes of Socialist Labor, and Komsomol members give the young people a warm welcome. They appeal to the new people to bear the honorable name of worker in a worthy fashion and to continue the best traditions of the plant collective.

Awarding the first paycheck in a ceremonial setting has become a tradition at the Zugdidi Porcelain Plant, the tea pressing factory, the Kutaisi Silk Production Association, and many other labor collectives.

In Zugdidi they hold an annual city assembly of volunteer tutors to honor their services, and in Kutaisi the winners of vocational competition are awarded the title of best in their vocation each year at the Memorial of Labor and Glory.

The new traditions instill a communist attitude toward labor in young people and promote stronger production discipline and performance of plan assignments.

[Question] I am sure I am right to say that every holiday is founded on concern for people and attention to their wants and needs. Without this a holiday is not a holiday ...

[Answer] That is certainly true. In this connection I recall how War Veterans Day is celebrated at the Plant imeni Dimitrov. The veterans assemble in the plant club on a certain day. A medical examination is organized for invalids of the war. Internists, surgeons, and cardiologists provide qualified consultation. There is a drug shop right there where one can get the necessary medicines for the prescription that was just written. When the ceremonial part begins the war veterans are given memorial gifts such as books and souvenirs. The evening concludes with a holiday concert. I think that this fine tradition is good above all because it is permeated with concern for the people whose efforts brought our Victory, to whom we are obligated for our present well-being. Moreover, this day provides a natural opportunity for these people, whose youth and maturity, seared by the war, bound them into an eternal, indissoluble brotherhood, to get together.

[Question] What is the role of the Ceremony Houses in the work of propagandizing and establishing new rites and rituals?

[Answer] They're becoming more popular every day. They do a great deal. They conduct the rituals of marriage and name-giving and hold silver and golden wedding anniversaries in a ceremonial setting. The Ceremony Houses have lecture halls for consultation to those entering marriage. Visitors can learn there about the recommended scenario of the holiday and the musical works to accompany the celebration and receive qualified advice and help with conducting the ceremony. The Celebration Center in the capital has established itself as a skillful organizer of family rituals, and is now trying its strength in a new kind of activity, setting up an acquaintance service. It is noteworthy that in the

near future the Center will take an active part in such activities as initiation into the ranks of the working class, seeing draftees off to the army, and so on.

[Question] What new holidays await us in the future?

[Answer] In the town of Gostibe in Kaspiskiy Rayon a holiday of renewal, called "Gostibeoba," is being held for the first time. It is linked to a decision of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on 5 August 1980 which marked the beginning of the rebirth of the town. Dmanisi is holding a "Song Holiday" dedicated to friendship among peoples. Amateur artistic collectives from Dmanisskiy and Bogdanovskiy Rayons in Georgia and Kalininskiy Rayon in Armenia will participate in this celebration. In Gori the holiday "Tontioba" (Tontio is the old name of the Gori fortress) is being held for the first time. This is a holiday which praises the glorious past, the fortunate present, and the bright future of Gori. So we are expecting many holidays. We believe that they will be accepted and become an inalienable part of our life and an important means of communist upbringing.

11,176

CSO: 1830/317

REGIONAL

WORKERS LOSE YEARLY BONUSES FOR ALCOHOLISM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by B. Zhukenov, chief of the legal advice office of the Kazakh SSR Trade Unions Council: "When a Misdemeanor Has Been Committed"]

[Text] "Does the administration have the right to deprive a worker entirely of the reward in accordance with the results of the work for the year and in part of the one-time lump award for seniority for ending up in a medical treatment center for alcoholics?

Zayler, Starkov and others.
Tselinograd"

In conformity with Article 130 of the Kazakh SSR Labor Code the administration should take into account the gravity of the committed misdemeanor, the circumstances under which it was committed, the previous work and behavior of the guilty person. Only one penalty can be imposed for the violation of discipline.

But this rule does not apply to measures of material influence. The administration can apply to a worker such measures as the complete or partial deprivation of the bonus, the award in accordance with the results of the work for the year and, in instances stipulated by the legislation, the one-time lump award for seniority. Here it should be remembered that the deprivation of the bonus is possible not for any violations of labor discipline, but only for those of them, which have been included in the list of production oversights. This list is drawn up by the administration and is approved by it in consultation with the trade union committee.

As to the award in accordance with the results of the work of the enterprise for the year, the administration settles all the questions connected with its payment. In consultation with the trade union committee it approves the statute which establishes the procedure of the crediting of a continuous length of service, which gives the right to the award, the types of monetary payments for the determination of the amount of the award, as well as the circumstances under which the deprivation of the award or the decrease of its amount is possible. Here the recommendations on the procedure and conditions of the payment of this award, which were approved by the decree of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU of 8 July 1977, are taken into account.

In them it is stated that in case of the institution of administrative or criminal proceedings, as well as the use of measures of public pressure for hooliganism and drunkenness the workers can be deprived of the award. If in the course of a year measures of administrative or public pressure for drunkenness have been repeatedly applied to them, the administration in consultation with the trade union committee has the right to deprive them entirely or in part of the bonuses for production. This measure is applicable to people who have repeatedly appeared drunk outside work.

The workers, who have committed acts of hooliganism, can (along with the institution of administrative or criminal proceedings or the application to them of measures of public pressure) be deprived of the production bonuses in full or in part.

People, who have worked a partial period in connection with being arrested for petty hooliganism, are deprived of the bonus for this period in full or in part.

The complete or partial deprivation of the bonus is made for the accounting period during which the oversight in work or the misdemeanor was committed. In addition to the manager of the production association or another responsible official, the chief of the shop (the corresponding structural subdivision) is also invested with the right to settle the question of the deprivation of bonuses in full or in part.

7807

CSO: 1830/313

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

DZHEZKAZGAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE HELD--Dzhezkazgan (KAZTAG)--More than 100,000 women work in the national economy of the oblast. Their contribution to the accomplishment of the plans of economic and social development is significant. Thousands of women are deputies of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets. In accordance with the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 200 working women were awarded orders and medals of the country for their successes in competition. About 1,500 women were awarded the order "Heroine-Mother." These and other facts were cited at the third congress of women of the oblast. The fruitful work of the women's councils in cities and villages and the active participation of working women in production and public affairs were emphasized. More and more concern is being displayed about the improvement of their working and living conditions. The congress delegates appealed to the women of the oblast to participate even more actively in the campaign for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and in the accomplishment of the Food Program. N. G. Davydov, first secretary of the oblast committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, spoke at the congress. Delegations of women from the competing East Kazakhstan, as well as Chimkent and Karaganda Oblasts took part in the work of the congress. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 4] 7807

DZHAMBUL MVD CHIEF DISMISSED--A letter, in which the abuses of official position of Ya. Abibov, commander of the subdepartment of internal security of the Kurdayskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs of Dzhambul Oblast, were reported, was received by the editorial board. As republic Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs G. Mitrofanenko reported, the facts indicated in the letter have been confirmed. Ya. Abibov, while proceeding in a VAZ-2101 passenger car to work, had a collision with an on-coming passenger car. Taking all this into account, they sent the material on the highway transport accident to the procurator's office of Kurdayskiy Rayon for study and investigation in depth, while for driving a passenger car without documents and a license plate Ya. Abibov was relieved of the position he held. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 4] 7807

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END